

# THE FANNY KEMBLE BUTLER DIVORCE CASE.

The case of Pierce Butler vs. Francis Ann Butler, a libel for divorce from the bonds of matrimony, came up yesterday before the Court of Common Pleas, Judges King, Campbell and Kelly being upon the bench. The libel was filed by the husband, alleging wilful desertion by the wife from his habitation, which assertion was averred to have been persisted in for more than two years. To this an answer, covering many pages of paper, has been put in by the respondent. She denies having wilfully deserted the habitation of her husband, but she avers to his treatment of her, which has been cruel and intended to make life burdensome, and such as to justify her in removing from his house. The answer denies generally the fact of wilful and malicious desertion as charged in the libel, and avers that she was forced to withdraw in consequence of his unlawful and wrongful conduct. It then avers that her absence was with his knowledge and subsequent assent. And, lastly, that his treatment was cruel and rude, and such as to make life burdensome to her, and which justified her removing from his house. The answer then goes on to state facts and circumstances upon which the traverses and denial are founded. It appears that the parties were married on the 7th of January, 1834 and have two children, both girls, the eldest of whom is now thirteen years of age. It states that the parties had lived unhappily together for some years previous to October, 1842, at which time they agreed to separate as far as the rights and duties of husband and wife were concerned, though they still resided under the same roof but in separate apartments. Mrs. B. was to have a separate maintenance of \$1000 per year; the children's education to be superintended by the father, and the mother allowed to see them. They were placed under the control of a governess. Matters remained this way until October, 1843, when in consequence of painful rumors affecting her husband she felt that she had entirely lost the love which she could never regain. Of the truth of those rumors she had no proof, but she spoke of them to her husband and felt assured by the circumstance that there was no further hope of regaining his affection. She still remained in his house, hoping to be able to preserve her authority over her children and maintain towards them a mother's care. She heard, however, that Mr. Butler was about taking means to remove the children to another house, and she wrote to him asking to have the privilege of going with them, proposing to bury the occurrences of the past in oblivion. His answer proposed to allow her that privilege upon certain conditions, to consider which he gave her two days. The conditions were so repugnant to her feelings that she hesitated as to accepting them until the two days had passed, but an accident happening to one of the children, which she thought demanded all a mother's care, in consequence she determined to accede to his conditions. She avers that on this being communicated to him, he refused to accede to it, availing that the "two days" having passed without her accepting the proposition, she had "abandoned" her children. Matters remained this way until the children were removed to the other house, and the respondent being denied the privilege of going with them, she felt there was no other course left to her than to remove to a boarding house, which she accordingly did in December.

Whilst there, the visits of her children, which at first were daily, became less frequent, and finally ceased altogether. Her allowance, under the agreement of separation, was irregularly paid, and she avers that every means was taken by the father to prejudice her children against her.

Whilst boarding in Chesnut street, she received a letter from her sister in England, in which she was informed that Mr. Butler had written to her, and signified his willingness to receive her into the house again, on the same footing as before, if she would agree to certain conditions. She accordingly wrote to the Rev. W. H. Furness on the subject, who wrote to Mr. Butler. Some correspondence ensued, and it was finally agreed by Mr. B. to receive her back, provided she agreed to certain conditions, which were reduced to writing. These conditions were such as she scrupled much at assenting to, but finally did so. They were principally that she should abstain from any reference to the occurrences of the past—that she should not speak of Mr. Butler, or write concerning him or his affairs to any one—and particularly that she should have no intercourse, in word or action, with the "Sedgwick family," and would be henceforth to them as if they were entire strangers, and she had never known them. She was not to hold intercourse with any person whom Mr. B. disapproved of, and if she wished to withdraw from her agreements, was to give him notice. These conditions she finally concluded to sign, and on the 3d of March, 1845, went to Mr. Butler's house, in Walnut street. She complains that, whilst there, the management of her children was given entirely to the governess—that she was rarely allowed to see them, and that when she did, it was evident that endeavors had been made to estrange them from her. Whilst she was there, she received a letter from Miss Sedgwick, enclosed in an envelope from her husband. She was surprised at this, but interpreted the circumstance into a permission by him to read it, which she accordingly did. It proved not to be with his permission, however, for shortly afterwards she received a letter from him, charging her with having violated the conditions of her agreement, by receiving a letter from Miss Sedgwick. She replied that she had received it from him. He answered that she had informed them of the agreement before she signed it—that they had meddled too much in his family affairs. The letter received from Mr. B. on this occasion Mrs. B. avers to have in terms ordered her to leave the house, and would have been a sufficient justification for her going. She remained, however, and the children were placed upon the "Darley farm," where, after they were taken there, she was forbid visiting

them, in consequence of a difficulty between herself and the governess, caused by reports against the latter in circulation out of doors. These were charged by her and Mr. B. to have been started by Mrs. Butler, but were denied by her—nevertheless, they aggravated her sufferings and served to make her feel wretched. Notwithstanding the prohibition of her husband, she continued to visit her children at the "Darley farm," until one day Mr. B. came there and threatened to remove the children, as he would not allow them to remain if she visited there. She returned to the city, and remained for some time at his house, not seeing the children afterward—Mr. Butler having left the city, in consequence of the house undergoing repairs. She remained in the city until Sept., 1845, when, feeling that nothing had been gained by her according to her husband's "conditions," she sailed for England. The maintenance which was to be paid her was furnished very irregularly—so much so that, in 1847, in order to support herself, she was forced to resort to the laborious and distasteful employment of her youth.

To this answer exceptions have been taken to the relevancy of the facts set forth and demurrer made to certain parts. The argument was commenced by Mr. Cadwalader for the libellant. Previously, however, Mr. Gerhard intimated a willingness to withdraw the special answer filed, and filed a general answer denying briefly the allegations which were made, if the respondent would lose nothing by acceding to the suggestion of the Court on the subject.

The Court said that the counsel must be governed by their own judgment as to the propriety of the course, and after some conversation it was agreed that the case should go on upon the pleadings as they stood. Mr. Cadwalader then commenced the argument upon exceptions and demurrer. His remarks were discursive, and in consequence of his laying down no general propositions, it was impossible to gain a succinct idea of the grounds taken by the libellant. He appeared to be endeavoring to show that in Pennsylvania the law in regard to divorce is regulated by the ecclesiastical law of England, and that our forms of proceeding are assimilated and governed by the civil and canon law. The canon law does not require the intervention of a jury in divorce cases, the facts being spread out upon libel and answer. Mr. C. cited many authorities to show that an issue was not necessary. He next took up the question of cohabitation, and cited authorities to show that the legal meaning of the word was: living in the same house—under the same roof—in the same habitation. This branch of the argument was sustained by copious quotations from the canon and ecclesiastical law and other writers, many of the authors being in Latin. These were also brought to illustrate the position that there can be no forfeiture of the conjugal rights unless the acts complained of were brought within the meaning of the ecclesiastical law or the statute of this State. Mr. Cadwalader occupied the morning in enforcing the positions referred to, and at three o'clock the Court adjourned until this morning.

Mr. Butler was in Court, but Mrs. Butler was not. She arrived in the city yesterday, and is staying at the Washington House.

The counsel engaged are Messrs. John Cadwalader and Hon. Geo. M. Dallas for libellant, and Messrs. Benj. Gerhard, Wm. M. Meredith and Hon. Rufus Choate, of Massachusetts, for respondent.

How to be happy.—Do all the good you can. Whenever you hear of a poor widow, orphan child, or aged man who is in affliction, pay that individual a visit. Do not hoard up all you earn; give a certain portion of your property to the poor. Never get angry. If you are slandered or imposed upon, better suffer a little, than to retaliate and use harsh language. Be not proud and selfish. Think no more highly of yourself and your talents than you do of the capacities of others. Pay all you owe. Keep out of debt. Get not entangled in the meshes of the law: avoid it as the sure gate to ruin. Shun vicious pursuits and unimpeachable associates. Honor the Sabbath, serve God, and be devoted to truth and religion. Finally, take some useful paper, pay for it in advance, and read it attentively; and our word for it, you will be happy. Peace and contentment will smile in your path, joy dance on your countenance, and every lane of life before you will be fraught with blessings rich and abundant.

MEXICAN MEEKNESS.—One of the curiosities of Mexico, is the manner of selling milk; instead of the neat, white, wooden vessel, or the spouted tin can, with the different measures hung upon it, and the rattling bell cart, to convey it from place to place with despatch, or an old home spun looking negro packing it about on his crowned head, we have the animals themselves driven from door to door of the different regular customers, where they are milked, and a regular stand, where transient patrons are supplied by milking it into the vessels in which they take it home. Besides a drove of cows, with the calves all muzzled, running and bleating after them, there is also a gang of goats and asses driven along, that people may suit themselves as to quality and price, as also their different tastes—for which there is no accounting.

A DELICATE HINT.—The Secretary of the Navy recently received a letter, in a lady's hand-writing, which enclosed the announcement, cut from a newspaper, of the marriage of a young officer in the Navy, and a reference to the twenty-fourth chapter of Deuteronomy, and the fifth verse, which is as follows:—

"When a man hath taken a new wife, he shall not go out to war, neither shall he be charged with any business; but he shall be free at home one year, and shall cheer up his wife which he hath taken."

Very delicately done. It is doubtful if the Secretary can get over Scripture.

PARTY DESIGNATIONS.—The Hunkers of New York call the Free Soilers the "loose dirt" party; the latter retort, and call the Hunkers the "tight dirt" party, implying by the phrase that their corruption sticks to them, and soap will not wash it off.



THE AMERICAN.  
SUNBURY.  
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1845.

H. B. MASSER, Editor and Proprietor.

E. W. CARR, Evans' Building, Third street, opposite the Philadelphia Exchange, is regularly authorized to receive advertisements and subscriptions for this paper, and receipt for the same.

✓ An active boy about 14 or 15 years of age, would be taken as an apprentice, at this office.

✓ Error.—A portion of our edition, outside, is dated November instead of December.

✓ PERSONS indebted to the Office of the American up to April 1848, are notified to make final settlement with H. B. Masser, in whose hands the books of the late firm are left for collection.

✓ A sketch of Mrs. Arnold, and other interesting matter will be found on the outside.

✓ NEW TYPE.—We have received a font of handsome new brier type for our advertising columns. Our whole paper will appear hereafter in new type.

✓ THE NORTHERN LIGHTS shone with great brilliancy, and most beautiful effect, on Monday morning last, from about 4 o'clock until day light.

✓ TAYLOR JUBILEE.—The friends of Gen. Taylor had quite a Jubilee at this place, on Thursday last. A splendid entertainment was got up for the occasion, at the Hotel of Capt. Peter Lazarus. The dinner table, we are informed, was bountifully supplied with every luxury of the season, got up in the most recherche style. Several speeches were made and a number of toasts drank with great cheer and good spirits. To give eclat to the affair, the cannon was frequently fired from the River bank and from the town hill.

✓ CONGRESS will commence its session on Monday next. The President's message will be looked for with interest. The session will terminate on the 4th of March next, on which day Gen. Taylor will be inaugurated President of the United States. The 4th of March coming on Sunday, the inauguration will be postponed until the day following.

ANNEXATION OF CUBA.  
The rumor that the United States were again negotiating for the annexation of Cuba seems to give some of the London editors a good deal of trouble. They say that the British Government has no desire to possess that valuable Island. The sons of Great Britain are already scattered over forty-two dependencies of the British Crown. England and America, they think, have both as much territory as they can well take care of. There is some truth in the above, though pharisaically expressed. When England alone refuses so rich a jewel as Cuba, we shall begin to think a moral revolution is at hand.

AWAY WITH CENSURES.  
The Pennsylvanian, in an article under the above caption, advises democratic editors to abstain from all censures upon any portion of the democratic party, in the Union, and recommends concession and conciliation among all. This is certainly reasonable and excellent advice. We are glad that our friends of the Pennsylvanian, have had their eyes opened to the truth, with a determination to follow the pillar of light, that has so suddenly broken upon their vision. Experience, though severe, generally proves an excellent teacher.

THE GRAND RESULT.

The Presidential vote, it is now ascertained will stand as follows:

| TAYLOR.        | CASS.            |
|----------------|------------------|
| Maryland       | 8 New Hampshire  |
| Massachusetts  | 12 Ohio          |
| Rhode Island   | 4 Illinois       |
| Vermont        | 6 Michigan       |
| Delaware       | 3 South Carolina |
| Connecticut    | 6 Missouri       |
| New Jersey     | 7 Virginia       |
| Pennsylvania   | 26 Maine         |
| New York       | 36 Indiana       |
| Kentucky       | 12 Wisconsin     |
| Tennessee      | 13 Alabama       |
| North Carolina | 11 Iowa          |
| Georgia        | 10 Mississippi   |
| Louisiana      | 6 Texas          |
| Florida        | 3 Arkansas       |
|                | 163              |
|                | 127              |

Whole number of Electors 290. Taylor's majority 36.

Thus it will be seen there is an equal division of States, but most of the old and large States going for Gen. Taylor, gives him a majority of 36 over Gen. Cass. Pennsylvania has truly been the "battle ground." Without her vote, Gen. Taylor would have had only 137 electoral votes, 9 less than the number required to elect him. With Pennsylvania, Gen. Cass would have had 153, just 7 more than necessary to elect him. Of the old thirteen original States all have gone for Gen. Taylor but Virginia, New Hampshire and South Carolina.

It is said that Col. Fremont sent to Gen. Kearney, just before his death, a conciliatory message by the hand of Mr. Fremont.

COUNTERFEITS.  
The Independent Delawarean notices a counterfeit one dollar note on the Bank of Wilmington and Brandywine. The counterfeit does not resemble the genuine note in any particular except the words "Bank of Wilmington and Brandywine," and the signatures of the President and Cashier, both of which are exceedingly well executed. None but those who are not familiar with the notes of the bank could be imposed on by them, and such persons should be cautious in receiving notes of that denomination. Counterfeit five dollar notes on the Bank of Delaware, it is said, are likewise in circulation.

All the stock for the new railroad from Columbia to Middletown, in this State, it is said, has been taken, and the whole road will soon be put under contract for construction. A meeting of the parties interested is to be held this week, when it will be determined who is to have it constructed. The general impression is, that it will fall into the hands of the Harrisburg, Lancaster & Mountjoy Railroad Company.

GENERAL TAYLOR'S RECEPTION OF THE NEWS OF HIS ELECTION.—The Baltimore Sun has received a despatch through the telegraph from New Orleans, giving an account of Gen. Taylor's reception of the news of his election:

"General Taylor was in Baton Rouge when he heard the result of the election in Pennsylvania, and enough from other States to determine, without doubt, the fact that he had been elected President of the United States. He took the fact with perfect composure, exhibiting much coolness and deliberation. He left Baton Rouge soon after the result was known, on board a steamboat, for his plantation in Mississippi. While on the passage he was accosted by a stranger, a democrat, who was not aware he was speaking to the President elect, and they commenced talking politics, speculating about the election, the merits of the candidates, &c. The stranger told him that old Zack was good enough, but he did not think him qualified for the high office of President. He also asked the General if he was a Taylor man, to which he replied: 'Not much of a one, that he had not voted for him on account of his family, and more especially on account of his old lady being somewhat opposed to Old Zack going to Washington.' At this juncture a gentleman stepped up, accosted the General and called him by name. The stranger soon smelt a rat, and after opening his eyes tolerably wide, walked off, considerably offended. The General is in good health, and looks unconcerned as usual, taking things coolly and deliberately."

THE YORK AND HARRISBURG RAILROAD.  
We learn that a meeting was held on Thursday evening at the City Hotel, at which his Honor Mayor Stansbury presided, and W. G. Harrison, Esq., was Secretary, with a view of taking efficient measures for carrying into completion the construction of a direct railway connection between this City and the great Central Railroad of Pennsylvania at Harrisburg. Several important letters, we further learn, were read at this meeting from Mr. Watts, President of the Cumberland Valley Railroad; Mr. Merriek, President of the Central Railroad; and Mr. Yeager, President of the Harrisburg, Portsmouth, Mount Joy and Lancaster Railroad Companies, in which the most enlarged and liberal views of this enterprise are expressed, and every reasonable facility for connection and intercourse tendered.

This meeting proceeded to appoint committees for each ward in the City, to solicit subscriptions, and if the gentlemen thus appointed are only reasonably successful in the efforts to dispose of the shares so as to procure a sufficient amount to build the road, the officers having it in hand pledge their best effort to open it within a year.—Baltimore American.

COMPLIMENT TO GEN. TAYLOR.—The owner of the steamship United States, Charles H. Marshall, Esq., has sent a telegraphic despatch to New Orleans, instructing the captain of that noble vessel to tender her to Gen. Taylor, if he should be disposed to pay a visit to New York.

LANCASTER COUNTY, PA., cast 6,624 more votes than were cast in the whole State of Rhode Island.

THERE are 214 Unitarian Societies in the United States, the greater part in New England.

AFFLICTING.—A little girl named Sarah, aged about three years, daughter of the Rev. Jacob Seehler, of Hanover, York county, Pa., fell backwards into a tub of hot water, on Wednesday last, scalding herself so severely as to cause her death in about thirty hours after, during which time she suffered severely.

A BLACK "BELL."—At the free black settlement in Africa, a police ordinance was lately issued, by which it is forbidden that any person should publicly worship alligators, thunder, or other reptiles, or they will be subject to a penalty not exceeding ten shillings.

INJUSTICE and fraud often find protectors—but never in the public: in this respect, "the voice of the people is the voice of God."

PATIENCE IS BITTER, but its fruit is sweet.

The mind grows narrow in proportion as the soul grows corrupt.—Ibid.

THE Snow on the Norwich and Worcester Road was piled up on Tuesday in places of considerable extent to the depth of eight or ten feet.

It is stated by the New York Sunday Dispatch, that in three years' peace, eight thousand men deserted from the British army, and 28,000 were committed to jail.

THE POPULATION of Cleveland, (Ohio,) is now 14,234.

GENEROSITY is but the pity of noble souls.

## ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP CAMBRIA. SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. SUBMISSION OF THE VIENNESE. Defeat of the Hungarians. INSURRECTION IN GENOA. The State of the Markets, &c.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.

The steamship Cambria reached her berth at 9 o'clock this morning. Respecting the potato rot in Ireland, it was reported the residue of the crop would be saved, and turn out better than was anticipated. Indian corn, therefore, had moved off slowly at lower prices. The duty on wheat has now advanced to 6s per quintal, and that on flour 3s. 7d. per bush.

As regards Scotland, the advices of bad weather, and that the crops had not been gathered in quite so well as was believed at first have tended to strengthen the markets on the other hand.

The revival of the report that negotiations had been opened at Madrid for the cession of Island of Cuba to the United States, has naturally excited the attention of the London journals.

Wilmer & Smith's European Times doubts the truth of the reports, and says if the people and government of the United States be as wise as ourselves, they will pause before they think of adding Cuba to their already vast unoccupied territories.

Ireland has now subsided into a state of ordinary tranquillity. Isolated outrages, as in the best of times, are perpetrated in many parts of the county, and the contest between the landlord and his starving tenantry is still waged with unrelenting bitterness, but upon the general surface of politics there is scarcely a ruffle discernable.

AUSTRIA.  
Capitulation of Vienna.  
Vienna has at length surrendered to the Imperial troops, after either days' siege, on the 31st ult. Six days were consumed in endeavoring to bring the Viennese to submission.

Several attempts were made by the inhabitants to obtain better terms of surrender from the Imperial general, but all to no purpose. On the 28th, Windischgratz, therefore, commenced an attack on the suburbs.

On the 28th the engagement was chiefly on the southern and eastern sides, while on the western batteries were heard at intervals; in the evening, the Ban Jellachich had completely taken the suburb of Wieden. Many national guards threw down their arms and a great many weapons were found in the canal. The workmen, on the contrary, displayed great valor.

No discipline was observed, and it was therefore conjectured that they had laid aside their peculiar distinctive works, for the purpose of remaining in cog. Not many bombs appeared to have been thrown into the city. Between thirty and forty houses were burnt down at 11 o'clock at night. Nothing as yet was decided upon beyond the victorious advance of the troops.

The inhabitants of the city itself were said to have raised white flags of truce as early as the previous evening, which however, were torn down by the operatives. Only a few shells were thrown on the evening of the 28th.

As a means to inspire terror, they were directed against the University, but a great number of rockets and shrapnels were thrown on the following day. On the 29th, at midday, the troops were already on the glacis, at a distance of only 200 to 400 steps from the wall of the inner city. On the 29th a truce was agreed upon which extended to the following day at noon; then the Hungarians, who had crossed the frontier, made an attack on the imperial troops, in which they were assisted by a sortie of the Viennese, but they were completely defeated, notwithstanding the various accounts of the capitulation of Vienna, which part does not seem to admit of any doubt.

Windischgratz was obliged to advance as far as the Stephani Platz, the Viennese having recommended a combat the city was bombarded once more.

On the 31st inst., (Oct. 31st,) the Hungarians, eighteen thousand strong, attacked the left wing of Windischgratz's and the right of Jellachich's army. Wesselauser made a sally upon the gate in the vicinity of the Red Tower; the Hungarians, however, were completely routed and driven into the Danube.

Windischgratz on the 30th, at 12 o'clock, sent the following telegraphic despatch to Baron Wissemburg:—"The Minister, President of Vienna, unconditionally submits this day. My soldiers will enter Vienna to-day."

A great part of the Hungarian troops went over to the Austrian army, among others, the regiment Lichtenstein.

The struggle in the streets of Vienna was of short duration, the whole town was in possession of the Imperial troops on the 1st of November.

On the evening of the 31st the Imperial troops made their final entrance into the inner town, after having taken all the faubourgs. Advancing towards the bastions, upon which white flags had been raised, they were suddenly received by a shower of balls. Shells and rockets were upon this thrown into the town.

The imperial library and a portion of the palace were soon in flames. The town submitted, and the Burge, the Karthner strasse, and the Stephens Square were occupied by the military. A brisk fire was still kept up upon them from the windows.

The Burg-thor and Karthner-thor were stormed and battered in by assault. The students fought like madmen, and when the rest of the city had given in, still defended themselves in the vicinity of the Auld, supported by a portion of the workmen. On the 1st Nov., they still held out in the Salzgrubers borough.

On the 31st, 500 prisoners were made, and the same day the Hungarians recrossed the Leitha and withdrew. The Imperial General imposed upon the town several conditions which were assented to by the Council.

First—A large imperial Austrian standard is to be hoisted above all others upon the St. Stephens Church tower, which flagstaff is to be placed upon all the lines.

Second.—All cannon and other implements of war to be surrendered.

Third.—All money, treasure, and account books to be given up.

The Council were given till 8 P. M. of the 30th to assemble, on pain of renewal of the bombardment. The people, students, and national guards vied with each other in casting away their arms and in seeking safety in flight; so that, when the Croats stormed the Auld, where the last defence was made in lieu of finding it garriaged by the students, they immediately encountered a hundred or more of the armed populace—many of whom fighting desperately and refusing to surrender were cut down or hung.

The streets in the meantime were stormed without arms, and the most active leaders sought safety in all directions, but many of them will probably be captured, as a severe search was ordered, and the gates, walls and suburbs are so strictly guarded that no one can escape, or quit the place without being examined.

The most violent resistance was made at the Salzgrubers barracks, but nothing could resist the ardor of the troops and before nightfall the Imperial flag was over every portion of the city.

### PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1848.

WHEAT.—Red is worth 110 a 112 cents; white is held at 115 a 117c.  
RYE.—Pennsylvania is worth 66 a 67c.  
CORN.—Sales of Penna. yellow at 68c; white 65c.  
OATS.—Southern is held at about 27 a 28c.  
WHISKY.—Sales in hhd at 22½ a 23c; bbls 23½ a 24 cents.

### PRICE CURRENT.

Corrected weekly by Henry Masser.

|                 |     |
|-----------------|-----|
| WHEAT.          | 160 |
| RYE.            | 50  |
| CORN.           | 50  |
| OATS.           | 30  |
| BUTTER.         | 16  |
| EGGS.           | 12  |
| PORK.           | 5   |
| FLAXSEED.       | 125 |
| TALLOW.         | 10  |
| BEESWAX.        | 25  |
| PLASTER.        | 8   |
| HARDED PLASTER. | 8   |
| DRIED APPLES.   | 75  |
| DO. PEACHES.    | 200 |

### Stray Heifer.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, in the town of Shamokin, Coal township, some weeks since, a stray heifer about 18 months old, of red color, white face and belly, and a hole in the left ear. The owner is requested to come forward prove property, pay charges, and take it away, or it will be disposed of according to law.

SOLOMON MARTZ.  
Shamokin, Dec. 2, 1848—2t

### PAY UP.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the subscriber, for SALT and PLASTER, are hereby notified to pay up on or the first day of January next. If the accounts are not settled by that time, they will be left in the hands of C. Bower, Esq. for collection.

HENRY V. SIMPSON.  
Sunbury, Dec. 2, 1848—4t

### COLUMBIAN SERIES OF ARITHMETICS.

The Pupil's friend and Teacher's comfort.

THE COLUMBIAN CALCULATOR.—This work is already introduced into some of the best Academies and a large number of Schools, where its use has given decided and universal satisfaction, both to teacher and pupil. It is purely American in its character, based upon our own beautiful decimal system of currency. It contains more, the arrangements are better, and it is the easiest and cheapest work of the kind now in use; and it is so considered by hundreds of the most competent teachers and men of science in the Union, who have recommended it. It is the book, particularly and expressly prepared for our American Scholars.—By Almon Ticknor.

THE YOUTH'S COLUMBIAN CALCULATOR.—This volume contains 91 pages, with about 900 examples for solution on the slate. It embraces the Fundamental Rules, Compound Rules, Simple and Compound Reduction, Single Rule of Three, Proportion, &c.

TICKNOR'S ARITHMETICAL TABLES, is destined for the use of younger classes in the Schools of the United States. A beautiful little book and pleasing to children, and the only one of the kind of any value.

There are Keys to both Arithmetics bound single or double, for the convenience of Teachers, in which the solutions of the questions are given with much extra matter for the black board. These Keys are the most complete works of the kind ever published, and contain, in addition, about two hundred examples in Mensuration, &c., for the use of the Teacher. All that is wanted is to have the above books examined, and no teacher who is acquainted with the science of Arithmetic, will hesitate to pronounce them the best works that have ever been published in this or any other country.

Although issued but a few months, they have already been introduced into the Night Public Schools of New York City—in all the Schools public and private, except two, in the City of Reading, also, in about twenty Academies in the State of Pennsylvania—in a large portion of the Schools in the City of Wilmington, in the City of Lancaster, and in the Boroughs of Harrisburg, York, Chambersburg, Lebanon, Doylestown, Pottsville, Owingsburg, &c., &c.

For sale by HENRY MASSER, Sunbury, Agent for Northumberland County.

SUNBURY, Dec. 2, 1848.

### SYRUP MOLASSES.—Superior refined Syrup.

Molasses for sale by HENRY MASSER.

Sunbury, Dec. 2, 1848.

### GUM SHOES for Gentlemen and Ladies, just received and for sale by H. MASSER.

Sunbury, Dec. 2, 1848.

### AXES of a very superior quality for sale by H. MASSER.

Sunbury, Dec. 2, 1848.

### BLANK BOOKS.—An assortment of Blank Books, just received and for sale by H. MASSER.

Sunbury, Dec. 2, 1848.

### CAPS.—An assortment just received. Also, silk HATS at \$225, for sale by H. MASSER.

Sunbury, Dec. 2, 1848.

### PLASTER, Salt and Fish, just received and for sale by J. W. FRILING.

Sunbury, Dec. 2, 1848.

### PATENT Trusses of all kinds, Harrison's writing and indelible ink, Cotton yarn and lops, just received and for sale by J. W. FRILING.

Sunbury, Dec. 2, 1848.

### RAISINS, currants, citron, cheese, pepper sauce, &